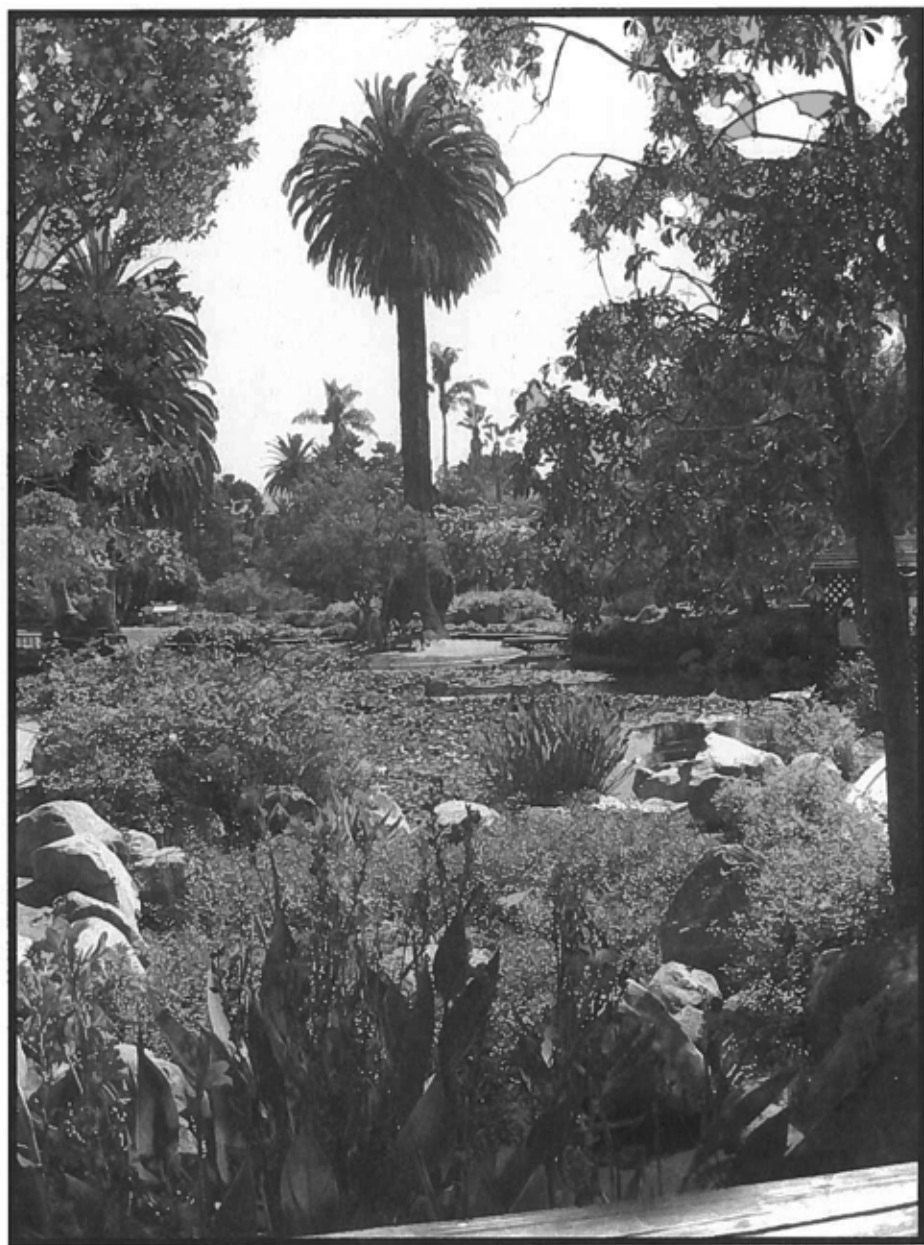





Alice Keck Park Memorial Garden

Self-Guided Tree & Plant Tour



2004 Edition • Santa Barbara, California

← to LA 101 Freeway to SF →										Exit Mission
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										Anacapa
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										Pedregosa
										Islay
										Valerio
										Arrellaga
										Micheltorena
										Sola
										Victoria
										Anapamu
										Figuerola

-  Alice Keck Memorial Garden, 1500 block of Garden
-  Alameda Plaza West, 1400 block of Anacapa
-  Alameda Plaza East, 1400 block of Garden



Welcome

Welcome to Alice Keck Park Memorial Garden, a jewel of a public park that is part of one of the finest city park systems in the country. We hope you will find the Centennial edition of this self-guided booklet a useful tool to enhance your appreciation and enjoyment of Alice Keck Park Memorial Garden's unique horticultural collection.

The year 2002 marks 100 years of City parks, a centennial event which celebrates 100 years of park planning, acquisition, development and maintenance of the City's system of 57 public parks and over 35,000 open space park and street trees. The "greening of Santa Barbara" has been the direct responsibility of the City Park Commission since its inception in March 1902. The present Commission members (see listing on the inside back cover) as well as past commissioners, community volunteers and partners can take great pride in numerous contributions as stewards of an extraordinary park system.

As Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation, it is a great privilege to work with dedicated and talented staff as we continue to seek ways to enhance and better maintain parks and open space in the 21st century. As in the past, we will not be able to do this job in the future without the dedication and commitment of volunteers, partners and friends who value park and recreation resources as essential to enhancing the quality of life, both for residents and visitors.

I want to thank City Arborist Dan Condon and Park Caretaker Carol Terry for their extra effort in mapping the plants and writing the descriptive narrative for this guide. Thanks also to Kathleen Sullivan, Marketing and Communications Supervisor, for the design and production of this publication. I would especially like to acknowledge Santa Barbara Beautiful for over 35 years of support in the planting of nearly 9,000 street trees in Santa Barbara, as well as sponsoring the printing of the current and previous editions of this guide.

Do enjoy this exceptionally beautiful and serene park setting. We hope you will return often to experience the gift from benefactor Alice Keck Park given to future generations of this idyllic coastal oasis we call Santa Barbara.

Richard C. Johns, Director
City of Santa Barbara Parks and Recreation Department

History of Alice Keck Park Memorial Garden

In 1904, the entire City block bounded by Santa Barbara, Arrellaga, Garden, and Micheltorena Streets was purchased by Madame Herter, widow of wealthy New York interior designer, Christian Herter. In 1913, Madame Herter died and the property was inherited by her children, Albert and Adele. An elegant hotel was built in 1914.

From 1920-1965, the Mirasol Hotel was sold to various owners and a series of small cottages were built on the property. In 1965, a Mr. Seldowitz bought the

hotel and used various schemes to keep the place solvent. In 1967 a kitchen fire solved everything, and the Fire Marshall condemned the hotel. In 1968-69 the property was bulldozed, sold and the new owners contemplated building a high-rise apartment and restaurant. This proposal was defeated after much controversy and community opposition led by local conservationist Pearl Chase. Bought by the Santa Barbara Art Museum in 1970, the land was used as a community organic garden by the Community Environmental Council while various ideas for development failed to materialize. In December 1975, affluent resident Alice Keck Park purchased the property and donated it to the City of Santa Barbara.



In 1977-78, Grant Castleberg & Associates, working with City Parks staff, designed the garden; construction began in August, 1978. Construction was finished in 1979 and the park dedicated in 1980. Mrs. Park acquired the property for \$800,000; park development cost was \$750,000 and maintenance for the first five years was paid from an endowment from Alice Keck Park. After the endowment was utilized, the City assumed all maintenance and periodic capital upgrade and improvements costs, which presently exceed \$85,000 per year.

More recent park improvements include a low water use landscape demonstration garden along the southern perimeter, funded by the City Water Conservation Program and completed in the mid-1990s. The newest garden within the park is the sensory garden area off the upper Santa Barbara Street entry, extending into the central portion of the park. Visually and physically impaired visitors can enjoy the variety of scents and sounds as well as the interesting textural variation of the foliage of many of the plants installed here in 1999.

The Trees of Alice Keck Park Memorial Garden

1 *Lauris nobilis*: Sweet Bay, Grecian Laurel *Lauraceae*

Laurel of the ancients, sacred to Apollo and commonly planted in temple gardens. Leaves, known as bay leaves, used for flavoring foods.

2 *Leptospermum laevigatum*: Australian Tea Tree *Myrtaceae*

Captain Cook used this tree to make tea. Used for stabilizing and reclaiming moving sands at Golden Gate Park.

3 *Magnolia grandiflora*: Bull Bay Tree or Southern Magnolia *Magnoliaceae*

Frequently planted street and landscape tree in Santa Barbara; can grow to 125 feet. Magnolias are among our most ancient trees. Evergreen, dark glossy oval shaped leaves. Large, white, fragrant flowers in summer.

4 *Bauhinia blakeana*: Hong Kong Orchid Tree *Fabaceae*

Largest and most attractive flowering orchid tree from Southern China. No seed pod problem. Flowers from fall to spring.

5 *Bauhinia forficata*: Brazilian Orchid Tree *Fabaceae*

Hardest of bauhinias. Has creamy white flowers in the spring and through the summer. Makes a good small canopy for patio. Picturesque structure.

6 *Dombeya cacuminum* *Byttneriaceae*

Large, fast growing evergreen with dark green maple-like leaves. Magnificent flowers peak in January and February. Large clusters of clear, rosy-pink, bell-shaped blossoms.

7 *Phoenix canariensis*: Canary Island Date Palm *Palmae*

Majestic, thick-trunked palm capable of exceeding 75 feet in height. It has a crown spread of over 25 feet consisting of well over 100 graceful, arching fronds with sharp spines at the base of each frond.

See tree map on pages 8-9 for locations.

8 Bauhinia variegata: Purple Orchid Tree
Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Native to India and China. Lavender and white flowers in April and May with a long deciduous season extending into July. Prefers warm, sunny locations with good drainage. With proper training, by pruning every 2 years, it can be grown into a 25-30 foot tree. Produces many bean like seedpods.

9 Acer Palmatum: Japanese Maple
Aceraceae (numerous cultivars exist)

Shade-loving deciduous tree that can be grown as an understory tree or will adapt well to full sun areas. Interesting branch structure and leaf variations with excellent fall coloration. Does best with generous watering and good drainage.

10 Quercus agrifolia: Coast Live Oak
Fagaceae

Co-official Santa Barbara City tree with Jacaranda, this broadleaf evergreen member of the Oak-Beech family is one of several tree-size native California Oaks. Well adapted to seasonal dry periods, grows best with no summertime watering anywhere near its trunk. Can grow to 50 feet tall with a crown spread of over 100 feet.

11 Camellia sasanqua: Theaceae
 Numerous beautiful flowering varieties of this broadleaf evergreen shrub with polished, attractive foliage. Can be grown in shade or full sun with modest amount of watering and good drainage. Responds well to good soil fertility, mulching, and grooming of spent blooms.

12 Pittisporum tobira
Pittosporaceae

Broadleaf evergreen can be grown as dense shrub or a small, multi-stem tree. Thick, shiny leaves. Shrub does not respond well to shearing and has very fragrant, white flowers in spring. As a hedge, screen or individual plants, they are relatively clean and require low level of maintenance care.

13 Tabebuia chrysotricha: Golden Trumpet Tree
Bignoniaceae

Fast growing shrub or tree, up to 25 feet tall with 12 foot spread. Bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers in spring (March and April) while tree is briefly deciduous. Responds well to high level of soil fertility and good drainage is essential.

14 Tabebuia impetiginosa: Pink Trumpet Tree
Bignoniaceae

Beautiful pink blooms in late winter and sometimes again in early summer. Usually grows taller than yellow trumpet tree and needs to be well established to begin annual blooming cycles.

15 Leucaena esculenta:
Mimosaceae

A deciduous tree with fern-like compound leaves; clusters of white pompon like flowers heads in fall and winter. Native to Mexico. Needs protection from wind.

16 Hymenosporum flavum: Sweetshade
Pittosporum Family

Slender, symmetrical evergreen tree from 20-40 feet tall with fragrant, small, yellow tubular flowers appearing in spring and early summer.

17 Liquidambar styraciflua: American Sweetgum
 Witch Hazel Family

Both botanical and common names of the deciduous North American native tree refer to the fragrant balsamic resin, styrax, obtained from all six native American and Asiatic species, used in perfumes, soaps, incense, lacquers, medicines, and as a flavoring for tobacco. Palmate, five to seven lobed leaves resemble maple leaves. This is one of our finest fall color producing trees found throughout Santa Barbara.

18 Pistacia chinensis: Chinese Pistache
Anacardiaceae Cashew Family

Deciduous tree to 40 feet tall with equal branch spread. Foliage turns orange and red in fall. In China, young shoots and leaves, but not the seeds, are eaten

19 Toona sinensis:
 Cigar Box Tree, Mahogany Family

One of six or seven species of Cedrella native to China, Mexico, the West Indies, and tropical Central and South America. The lumber of Cedrella provides the most important domestic wood of South America, used for furniture and many other purposes. Wood is exported and used to make cigar boxes. This species has light pink new foliage, is deciduous, and root suckers extensively.

20 Jacaranda mimosifolia: Jacaranda
Bignoniaceae

From Brazil; Santa Barbara's most popular street tree. Deciduous during main flowering. Lavender-blue blossoms in spring; dense foliage in summer.

See tree map on pages 8-9 for locations.

21 *Prunus campanulata*: Taiwan Flowering Cherry*Rosaceae*

Unusual grafted ornamental cherry with brilliant rose-pink blossoms in pendant clusters early spring.

22 *Tecoma stans*: Yellow Elder or Yellow Trumpet Flower*Bignoniaceae*

Large shrub or small tree; evergreen foliage is frost-sensitive and needs heat and well-drained soil. Is also a heavy feeder. Plant in full sun or as a shrub or ornamental tree on the south side of buildings.

23 *Eucalyptus ficifolia*: Red Flowering Gum *Myrtaceae*

May have large, bottle-shaped bowl at base with clusters of cream, light pink, salmon, orange or light red flowers peaking in July and August. Needs lots of growing space above and below ground. Woody seedpods.

24 *Cocculus laurifolius*: No common name*Menispermaceae*

Evergreen shrub or small multi-stem tree; prefers good moisture and drainage. Grows fast when young, attaining mature height of 20-25 feet. Native to the Himalayas.

25 *Doriantes palmerii*: Sword Lilly*Liliaceae*

Largest showy member of the lily family; produces huge 6 to 8 foot spikes of red-orange flowers blooming for several months in late winter and spring.

26 *Duranta repens*: Pigeon Berry or Sky Flower*Verbenaceae*

Native to Southern Florida, Mexico to Brazil, and the West Indies. This fast growing shrub to 20 feet has drooping and vinelike branches with thorns. Blue flowers contrast with pale gold berries. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds.

27 *Psoralea pinnata*: Blue Pea or Scurfey Pea*Leguminosae*

Open rangy shrub to 10-12 feet; soft bright green leaves and clusters of half inch blue and white, sweet pea-shaped flowers. Needs full sun and regular watering. Short-lived but seeds out generously. Pinch for bushy form and more blooms.

28 *Gleditsia triacanthos*: Inermis/ShademasterHoney Locust (thornless) *Fabaceae*

The tree species is native from Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Texas; may have huge thorns. Long deciduous season. Light-textured compound leaves with yellow fall color.

29 *Erythrina humeana*: Natal Coral Tree*Fabaceae*

Native to South Africa. Bright orange-red flowers from August through November. May reach 30 feet in height.

30 *Erythrina bidwillii*: No common name*Fabaceae*

Large deciduous shrub or tree to 20 feet. Excellent display of two foot long clusters of ruby-red flowers on willowy stalks from spring into late fall. Very thorny; site the tree appropriately and prune very carefully.

31 *Erythrina caffra*: Kaffirboom Coral Tree*Fabaceae*

Large, fast growing, semi-deciduous coral tree with showy reddish-orange flowers. Needs lots of growing space for crown and surface roots; frequent pruning to correct structural branch weakness at angular connections with other limbs or trunks.

32 *Erythrina falcata**Leguminosae*

Nearly-evergreen, upright coral tree to 40 feet tall with 30 foot crown spread and extensive surface root system. This native of Brazil must be well established for several years before flowering begins. Flowers in May-June.

33 *Michelia figo*: Banana Shrub*Magnoliaceae*

Evergreen shrub or small tree with glossy medium green leaves. Heaviest bloom from March-May; very fragrant flowers reminiscent of ripe bananas. Does best in warm, wind-protected microclimates.

34 *Tecoma smithii**Bignoniaceae*

Small orange flowering shrub; prefers full sun and ample soil nutrition via fertilizer or organic supplements. Attracts hummingbirds.

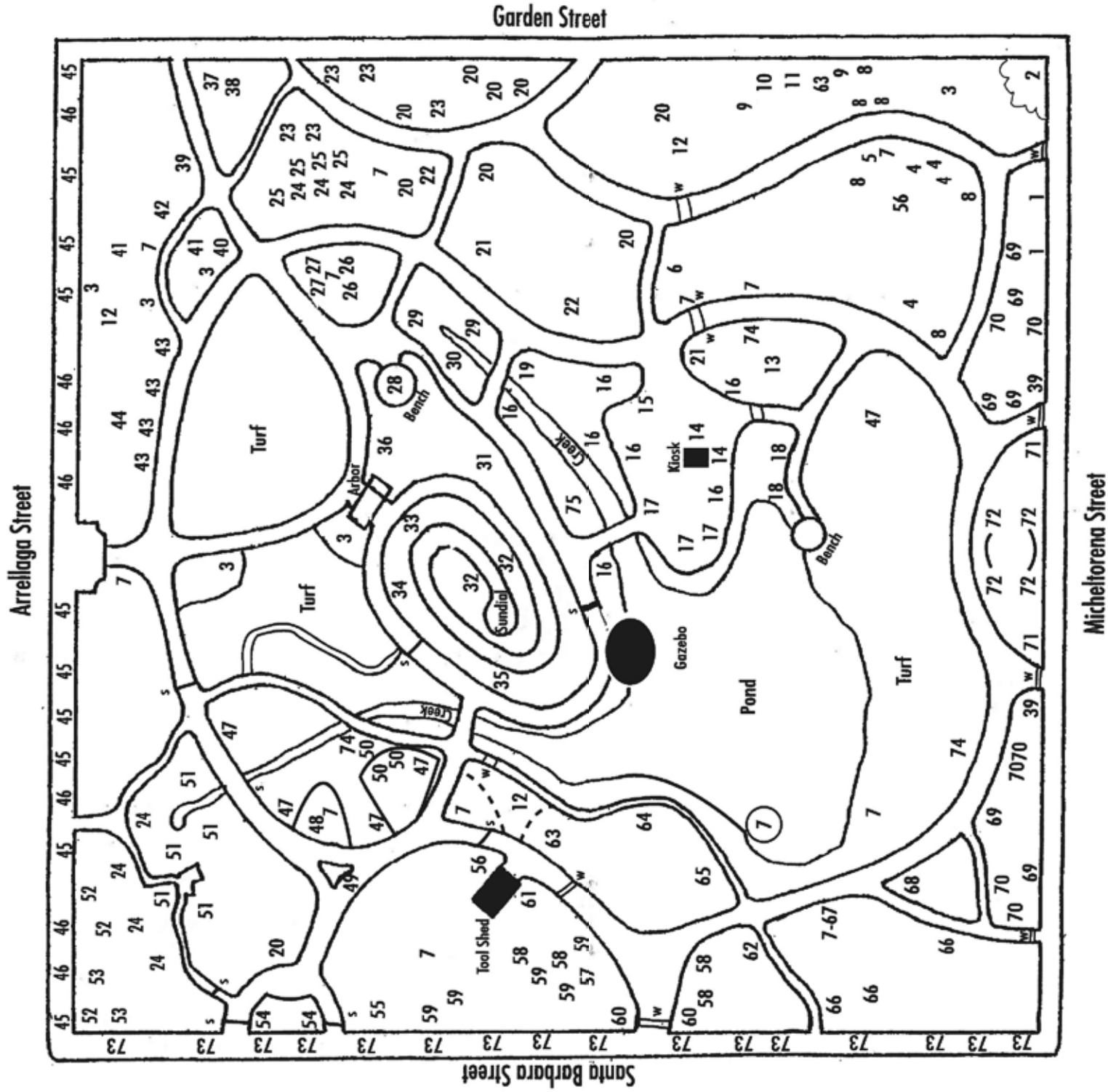
35 *Bauhinia galpinii*: Red Bauhinia, Nasturium Bauhinia*Fabaceae*

Evergreen to semi-deciduous shrub; red to orange flowers can be as prolific as bougainvillea. Best as an espalier on a warm wall. Native to South and tropical Africa.

36 *Erythrina skyesii*

Hybrid coral from Australia; grows 20-30 feet tall and at least as broad. Showy red flowers appear before the leafy canopy fills in from January-March.

The Trees of Alice Keck Park Memorial Garden: Map



Key:

Numbers refer to tree species referenced and described in this pamphlet.

S = Threshold Entry to Sensory Garden Area

W = Limits of Low Water Using Plant Section Demonstration Garden

37 *Aloe bainesii**Liliaceae*

Slow-growing yucca-like tree; heavy forking trunk and branches. Rosettes of 2-3 foot leaves and spikes of rose-pink flowers in winter. Frost tender.

38 *Aloe plicatilis*: Candelabra aloe

Slow-growing aloe with smooth grey-green 12 inch long leaves. 18-inch spikes of scarlet flowers.

39 *Chamerops humilis*: Mediterranean Fan Palm*Palmaceae*

This is the only palm tree native to Europe, occurring north as well as south of the Mediterranean Sea. Multiple trunks are covered with persistent hair-like fibers which are harvested commercially in Europe. Deeply cut leaves, or fronds, stand out stiffly and do not droop. This is a slow growing and very valuable ornamental palm in Southern California.

40 *Parkinsonia aculeata*: Jerusalem Thorn or Mexican*Palo Verde Fabaceae*

Rapid growth when young, then slowing to produce a light, airy-looking desert plant with yellow green bark and spiny branches. Can grow to 15-20 feet. Prolific yellow flowers in spring and summer.

41 *Senecio petasitis*: Velvet Groundsell or California Geranium*Asteraceae*

Shrubby perennial, 6-8 feet tall with large, lobed, fanlike evergreen foliage velvety to touch. Midwinter clusters of bright yellow daisy like flowers. Needs ample water and full sun to thrive. Prune hard after bloom.

42 *Montanoa grandiflora*: Mexican Daisy tree*Asteraceae*

Shrub to 12 feet tall with large deeply cut leaves. 3 inch daisy-like flowers in fall and winter smell like freshly-baked cookies. Prune hard after bloom. Brown seed heads used in dried arrangements.

43 *Crinum powellii* 'Album'*Liliaceae*

Excellent flowering bulb, a close relative to Amaryllis; this plant is well used for a tropical look in the landscape. Long, wavy-edged bright green foliage with bell shaped white flowers. Use plenty of organic mix in the soil and mulch well. Control snails. Frost tender. Evergreen.

44 *Ficus bengalensis*: Banyan Tree*Moraceae*

Large-growing ornamental fig, native to Australia, produces small inedible figs and lots of shade. Frost-tender when young. Planted here in 1996 to replace a large, rare *Ficus australis*, lost in the New Year's Eve windstorm of December, 1995.

45 *Syzygium paniculatum* (*Eugenia myrtifolia*, syn)*Australian Brush Cherry Myrtaceae*

Mixed street tree planting along Arrellaga Street. Often grown as a shrub or hedge with lush, shiny, reddish foliage and purple fleshy fruit. Can be a nice drought tolerant shade tree but very messy near any paved area. Psyllids, tiny leaf sucking insects, can be difficult to control.

46 *Tristania* or *Lophostemon confertus*: Brisbane Box Tree*Myrtaceae*

Mixed street tree planting on Arrellaga Street. Related to Eucalyptus; medium-size broad leaf evergreen tree with colorful mottled exfoliating bark similar to Madrone.

47 *Tipuana tipu*: Tipu Tree*Fabaceae* (Pea Family)

Spreading, fast-growing, briefly deciduous tree growing 30-60 feet tall with a crown spread of 35-50 feet. Orange-yellow pea-like flowers appear throughout the crown in late spring and summer. Needs generous amount of growing space above and below ground. Prune regularly to maintain form.

48 *Brugmansia versicolor*: Angels Trumpet*Solanaceae*

Large shrub or small tree is very frost-tender. This species has peach-colored flowers. With large leaves and flowers, this can become a dominant garden plant which will respond well to pruning in early spring. Needs ample water and fertilizer/compost. Control snails.

49 *Ginkgo biloba*: Chinese Maidenhair Tree*Ginkgoaceae*

This is the "Autumn Gold" grafted male cultivar of this ancient tree species. Deciduous tree is actually related to conifers but with fan-shaped leaves which develop a creamy-yellow fall color. Resistant to oak root fungus in the soil; tree is insect- and disease-free.

See tree map on pages 8-9 for locations.

50 *Azara microphylla*: Boxleaf Azara
Flacourtiaceae

Slow-growing when young; fast when established. Can grow treelike to 15-20 feet. Arching fanlike branches give a two-dimensional effect. May become leggy or awkward if not tip pruned. Shiny, half inch dark green leaves with fragrant yellow flowers in February and March.

51 *Iris pseudacorus*: Yellow Flag Iris
Iridaceae

Attractive tall foliage with bright yellow flowers on stems to 5 feet tall. Some varieties have white or delicate yellow flowers. Plant in full sun or light shade. Needs acidic soil and ample water to thrive. Native to Europe but now planted worldwide. Source of design for "Fleur de lis" emblem of heraldry and French flag.

52 *Anemone japonica*: Japanese Anemone 'Whirlwind'
Ranunculaceae

A long-lived, fibrous-rooted perennial border plant or ground cover which is indispensable for fall color in partially shaded areas. Semi-double flowers in white with yellow centers. 5-lobed leaves with soft hairs. Slow to establish, but spreads rapidly when roots are not disturbed. Clumps may need some staking.

53 *Markhamia hildebrandtii* from Kenya, Africa
Bignoniaceae

Medium-sized broadleaf evergreen tree; 25-35 feet tall with bright yellow clusters of 2 inch trumpet-shaped flowers in summer. Slender dry bean pods follow later in the growing season. Frost tender.

54 *Maytenus boaria*: Mayten Tree
Celastraceae

Slow to moderate growth rate; 30 feet tall with 15-20 foot crown spread. Evergreen tree with long, pendulous branchlets giving a graceful look similar to weeping willow. Deep watering and very good soil drainage essential for long term sustainability. Can be grown as single or multistem tree enhanced by proper pruning. Resistant to Oak Root soil fungus. Surface irrigation stimulates suckering and surface roots.

55 *Ficus benjamina*: Weeping Chinese Banyan
Moraceae

Beautiful evergreen tree from wetter parts of India. Most popular as an indoor tree; can become huge in the ground.

56 *Aesculus carnea*: 'Briotii' Red Horsechestnut
Hippocatanaceae

Hybrid between Southeastern United States and Balkan horsechestnuts; April-May plumes of rose-pink flowers. Related to California and Ohio Buckeyes.

57 *Chorisia speciosa*: Floss Silk Tree
Bombacaceae

Truly weird tree from South America. Thorny trunks and branches; rose-pink colored hibiscus-like flowers in fall on sections that are deciduous. Kapok from seedpods.

58 *Chorisia insignis*: White flowering Floss Silk Tree
Bombacaceae

Spiny-trunked member of the Bombax family; can grow 40-50 feet tall. Can bloom from fall into winter with flowering stopped by frost. Leaves divided into leaflets fall off with the onset of autumn flowering. Reduce watering in late summer to encourage more flowering. Native to South America.

59 *Magnolia soulangiana*: Saucer Magnolia
Magnoliaceae

Deciduous, flowering tree often mistakenly called Tulip Tree. This beautiful tree can be a stand-alone specimen or a grouping of accent trees for a spectacular showing in the landscape or against the backdrop of a large building wall. Can grow 20 feet tall with an even wider canopy spread. Will not do well in hot, dry, windy areas. Subject to salt burn on foliage if not deeply watered.

60 *Leptospermum laevigatum* 'reevesii': Tea Bush
Myrtaceae

Small, 4-5 foot evergreen shrub with interesting white flowers. Species native to Australia and New Zealand.

61 *Dahlia imperialis*: Tree Dahlia
Asteraceae

This 20-foot multistem shrub grows back each year from perennial root system. Lavender cosmos-like flowers in late fall are an eye catcher. Frost kills top completely; cut back to ground after bloom. Grow from cuttings of stems, or divide root clumps in fall. Full sun or partial shade. Native to Mexico and Central America. Needs support to prevent breakage in wind and rain.

62 *Heliotropium abroscens*: common Heliotrope
Boraginaceae

Tender plant for delicate, sweet fragrance of flowers. Shrub to 4 by 8 feet; dark violet to white flowers arranged in tightly grouped one-sided spikes forming rounded clusters. Light green leaves. Avoid overwatering. Prune hard in spring after danger of frost. Blooms all year.

63 *Pittosporum undulatum*: Mock Orange or Victorian Box
Pittosporaceae

Fast-growing shrub hedge plant can become a large tree over time if pruned to tree form. Very fragrant and profuse flowering in late winter and early spring. Used extensively as a hedge and property screening plant throughout Montecito and Santa Barbara. Latin name means "sticky seed." Seed litter can be a nuisance.

64 *Salix matsudana 'tortuosa'*: Weeping Corkscrew Willow
or Twisted Willow *Salicaceae*

Fast-growing weeping and rounded tree; 30 feet tall by 20 feet wide with very twisted spiraling branch patterns. Attractive in all seasons; as with all willows, is hard to grow other plants nearby due to root competition.

65 *Olea europaea*: Mission Olive
Oleaceae

One of the earliest trees introduced for edible fruit to California by Franciscan missionaries. Willow-like soft grey foliage and unique trunk and root flare patterns make this tree a focal point in the landscape.

66 *Cassia leptophylla*: Gold Medallion Tree
Fabaceae

Semi-evergreen 20 foot Brazilian native. Deep yellow terminal clusters of flowers in July and August; brown seed pods 16 inches long and square in cross-section.

67 *Aloe ciliaris*
Liliaceae

Climbing, sprawling form of aloe, with pencil-thick stems to 10 feet long. Leaves are small and soft in texture with plants having 3-6 inch long flower clusters of yellow-tipped scarlet flowers. Tolerates some shade but is frost tender. Climbs by leaning on support of trees or other shrubs.

68 *Phoenix reclinata*: Senegal Date Palm
Arecaceae

Multi-stem palm with slender trunks to 30 feet tall. Fast-growing, valuable landscape palm. Groupings can create a lush tropical effect. This species is somewhat frost sensitive. Native to tropical Africa.

69 *Butia capitata*: Pindo Palm; Jelly Palm
Arecaceae

Slow-growing, valuable palm; very cold hardy and can grow to 20 feet tall. Has feathery, grey-green arching fronds (leaves) and yellow-orange edible fruits. Used as a street median tree on State Street from Mission to Constance. Native to Brazil.

70 *Brahea armata*: Mexican Blue Hesper Palm

A fan-palm with grey-green to blue colored fronds; slow-growing to 30 feet tall. Conspicuous creamy drooping flower inflorescence on older trees. This palm is hardy to 18 ° F and tolerates heat and wind.

71 Citrus (Valencia Orange) *Rutaceae*

These orange trees are remnants from the old El Mirasol Hotel where guests were free to harvest ripe fruit for a memorable taste of Santa Barbara.

72 *Bougainvillea spectabilis 'Rosenka'*
Nyctaginaceae

Hardy flowering shrub or vine; signature plant for southern California landscapes. The plant is frost-tender but will grow back from established root system if tops are nipped in unusually cold winters. 'Rosenka' can be better managed by pruning to shrub proportions. Gold flowers age to pink. Very little water once established.

73 *Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*: Piccabeen or
King Palm *Arecaceae*

Australian import used extensively as a landscape palm and street tree in Santa Barbara. Frost-sensitive and shade tolerant; responds well to fertilizer, soil amendments and mulching. Minimal pruning needed as fronds peel off cleanly from the stem.

74 *Syagrus romanzoffianum*: Queen Palm
Arecaceae

South American palm. Very straight grey trunk after old fronds are pruned off. More delicate, lacy-looking fronds as compared to the heavier, darker green King Palm frond. Large prolific flower inflorescence followed by big heavy clusters of yellow dates ripening to an orange color. Grows faster than King Palm; can attain over 60 foot height.

75 *Albizia julibrissin*: Silk Tree
Fabaceae

Called Mimosa in the Eastern U.S. Rapid growth to 30 feet with equal or broader canopy of fern-like compound leaves. Pink, puff-like flowers in summer festoon the outer canopy of the tree; interesting winged seeds become prominent in fall and winter when tree is deciduous. Does best in areas with ample summertime heat. Native to Asia.

Alice Keck Park Memorial Garden Self-Guided Tree & Plant Tour

Second Edition

Spring 2004

Writer: Dan Condon

Designer: Kathleen Sullivan

Printer: Wilson Printing

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City of Santa Barbara

Park and Recreation Commission 2004

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Esther Baum

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Kevin Spracher, student intern

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Santa Barbara Beautiful is an organization of volunteers dedicated to beautifying our area in a variety of ways, not only by working independently but also by cooperating with city departments, neighborhood associations and other agencies. Formed in 1965 by concerned civic leaders,

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